I	2	3.	4
Harvana	9093.2	10251.2	10551
Himachal Pradesh	13393	1409.9	1340
Jammu & Kashmir	1405.2	1405.2	1621
Karnataka	7927.0	8486.5	8028
Koala	1083.3	11068	1109
Madhya Pradesh	15508.1	163223	17847
Maharashtra	8365.8	14073.9	13674
Manipur	350.1	277.6	•
Meghalaya	155.3	1467	*
Mizoram	90.2	104.8	
Nagaland	203.6	240.3	-
Orissa	8273.0	6980.6	8392
Punjab	19634.8	20006.7	19987
Rajasthan	7981.3	11394.5	8548
Sikkim	106.5	100.9	
Tamil Nadu	8245.3	8425.3	8351
Tripuni	486.7	455.5	
Uttar Pradesh	35521.7	36181.2	36598
West Bengal	12856.0	12680.6	12737
A &N Island	31.9	31.7	
D&N Haveli	33.2	28.0	
Daman &Diu	5.B	8.8	
Delhi	125.0	124.3	
Pondicherry	67.3	69.1	
Others			1983
All India:	168373.2	180010.8	182043

* Included in others.

Doubts on the efficacy of "Green Revolution"

2461. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to

state:

(a) whether World Resources Institute and FAO have expressed doubts about the efficacy of Green Revolution" methodology to produce additional food to meet the requirements of India's increasing population by the year 2000 AD;

(b) if so, what alternative strategy is being worked out; and

(c) what are its main features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir. FAO has- not made such a statement in any of its existing Publications. As per a news item in Financial Express dated 3rd August, 1994, which refers to World Resources Report, it is mentioned that over the last few years world agricultural production is gradually stagnating and so are productivity levels, though consumption of fertilisers and pesticides, which form the foundation for the green revolution, are rising.

(b) and (c) The Eighth Plan aims at consolidating the gains from the base built over the years in agricultural production; sustaining the improvements in productivity and production to meet the increasing demands of the growing population. An Integrated Cereal Development Programme with cropping system approach has been adopted from the current year. Also, the National Pulses Development Programme is being implemented to raise production of pulses. The strategy being adopted under these programmes include propogation of improved crop production technology, encouragement for the use of organic, green manuring and farm composts, soil ameliorants, use of high yielding / hybrid varieties, etc.

Sprinkler Subsidy

2462. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to the answer to Unstarred Question 7127 given in the Rajya Sabha on 13th May, 1994 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered a proposal for the enhancement of acreage for eligibility of sprinkler subsidy under the scheme of oilseeds and pulses production;

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken in this regard;

(c) whether the small and marginal fanners will be benefited by Government's decision in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY QF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d) It has been decided that the pattern of assistance and the rate of subsidy on sprinkler sets both under Oilseeds Production Programme and National Pulses Development Project during the current financial year 1994-95 will be given to the extent of 50% of the cost to the small and marginal farmers, 75% of the cost to the farmers belonging to SC / STs and 25% of the cost to the fanners belonging to other categories